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ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE IN PHILADELPHIA.

ANDREW KILPATRICK, Esq. LAUREAT AT THE PAGODA.

Ilis claram Rhodon sat Mytilenen."

...ame. In lofty ditty,
...ne neutral city,
...crown of glory—
...e famous eastern town,
...the British tore to drown,
...ancient story;

...between two rivers placed,
...please some people's taste,
...tion, famed for beauty;
...ses, where all in state,
...men at warm debate,
...do their duty.

...those olden days,
...ces had the praise;
...their surpassed
...other modern spot,
...ean takes its seat—For what?
...for diversity of sense.

...Washington so gray,
...pomp of court array,
...and palace—
...with Shaker's Hill,
...ces first essay'd to fill
...'m's holy chalice;

...on's blooming maids, whose eyes
...g vernic sun supplies
...ght meridians;
...ere, where marble frames
...men with deathless names,
...and defenders;

...these, I must declare,
...elphia can compare,
...phill's lovely borders—
...ly would require
...ill, Pindaric fire,
...ise for recorders.

...winds sometimes refrain
...g storms and showers of rain,
...the face of heaven,
...some merry hours
...too frequent storms and showers,
...to be forgiven.

...friend, Tim Biddle, bad
...splenetic old dud,
...avaricious,
...would shut out east
...spend in merriment,
...more suspicious;

...e'd to run away,
...some friends one day,
...their condition,
...as ever met,
...me their threats to wet,
...their ambition.

...said he, "if you're agreed,
...e we'll proceed;
...plain a dollar,
...gone, why then we'll try,
...ause a new supply,
...hempen collar!

...discard that gloomy air,
...never should despair,
...for brothers,
...hen we receive our pay—
...all get drunk to day,
...sea to-morrow.

...e rule.—By way of note,
...Tim Biddle met his threat
...e apple-jack and gin,
...a hill he went so fast,
...ped to start at last,
...ly bullet-lon."

...ld be considered as allusion to a re-
...this city, I wish it to be understood,
...a nine-pin alley is so called, "where

...e—The piece headed "Ocean's
...e lady's Album, which we handed
...riginal request of a contribution to its
...a subject, calculated to excite the
...ersies, the answer was composed.
...ly last leaf. If you think them
...dy's ink," please to give them a place

OCEAN'S CROWN.

...ocean's bosom shone,
...e bestudded round;
...d it as his own,
...ival crown'd.

...mine, from ev'ry shore,
...e native gem;
...ilful Indian's ore,
...his diadem.

...upon the crown did shine
...ouyant breast;
...y that crown is mine,
...ord noted.

THE ANSWER.

...d'd to wing his way
...foaming ocean's wave;
...tyrant sway,
...e victims he must save.

...he had suffer'd long
...wide expanding pow'r,
...ry day and hour,
...withered as a flow'r.

...om the eagle's eye,
...ching leaves on fire,
...with wings on high,
...fine of desire.

...ame extinguished was,
...ajesty came down—
...Columbia's cause,
...the lion's crown.

...ion's rose is bared,
...ones to and fro,
...igh the noble bird
...freeman's heart below.

...lion dare to rise
...e power before more,
...ke sweeps the skies,
...mand the thunder's roar.

KELPIE.

HOUR OF PRAYER.

...of gen'ral calm,
...rest,
...tention, joy and care
...ates the breast;
...ne of life appear
...and vain,
...thoughts doth flash
...ery brain.

...that dreadful pow'r,
...ason,
...glorious throne
...er!
...sleeping eye,
...all survey—
...nd in silent awe,
...d praise.

...ly midnight-hour,
...ear,
...ent, grateful prayer,
...and sincere.
...e, worthier gift,
...e divine,
...heart, can o'er ascend
...d shrine.

...before His throne,
...proud heart,
...of thy crimes,
...should start,
...ent is to thee
...ery grace,
...ded soul from earth,
...d Heav'n.

CARLOS.

BEAVER DAM.

The annexed cut exhibits a very interesting view of the habitations of that class of animals commonly called beavers, known in natural history of the genus Mammalia, and order Glires. We shall not describe the particular generic character of these animals, of which there are two species. The color of the beaver is generally of a deep chesnut, sometimes entirely white, less rarely completely black. It is about three feet long in the body, and its tail about the length of a foot, and by its peculiarity distinguishes this animal from any other quadruped. It is of an oval form, and flat, with a slight convexity towards the base, destitute of hair, and completely covered with scaly divisions. The ingenuity and industry of the beavers, in the construction of their cabins, have been attested by many respectable eye witnesses, whose travels have been published to the world and remain uncontradicted. The provident foresight of these animals, and the policy of their colonial government, from no other principle than natural instinct, reflects much credit upon them, while, at the same time, it throws a deep shade over the march of human intellect in several stages of society. The order of their architecture, and the domestic government of their colonies, seem to constitute a model for the rude and uncivilized members of the human family. That uniformity and close adherence to rule pervades in all their movements from which they have never been known to deviate, and affords a moral lesson, upon which human intellect, properly employed, might be very properly exercised. The Indians have a tradition among them, that beavers once had the gift of speech, but that on account of their superior wisdom, they were deprived of that faculty, lest they should get an undue ascendancy over the human family, and usurp their prerogative. An interesting account of a beaver colony from the pen of a learned traveller, who saw the eye-witness to what he describ-bed, was published in this paper of the 27th of February last.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

MODERN PHILOSOPHY—NO. 3.

As I was prevented from hearing the lecture in which our philosopher denounced the Jewish code of morals, I must of course, pass that over, *sub silentio*. An opportunity, however, was afterwards afforded me for attending to some strictures on the character and principles of the Founder of Christianity.

Among the most celebrated sceptics, ancient or modern, very few have appeared who have not voluntarily done homage to the moral purity of Jesus, with regard to both his precepts and his practice. Rousseau's eulogy on the prophet of Nazareth is well known, and furnishes a striking contrast with the hypercriticisms of the lecturer. It is a trite but a true remark, that it is the easiest thing in the world to find fault, and one peculiarly adapted to so fast, and to start at last, fly-bullet-ism."

The lecturer, it seems, could not help acknowledging that Jesus was a very good sort of a man; that he was a very excellent character for one who was such an enthusiast; and though, like all other men, he was sometimes wrong, his errors were those of the head, and not of the heart. Excellent casuist. But what is it the Messiah was not divinely commissioned to reveal the word of truth; if he did not actually "work miracles," and thereby prove that his doctrine came from heaven—then, I say he was *not* a good man; then h'errors, or false doctrines, were not those of the head, but of the heart; then he was a deceiver, an impostor, and a liar! The goodness of his character, and the truth of his religion, must stand or fall together. His was no common character; there was no medium in it. If his doctrines were *true*—and he *knew* whether they were or not—he was indeed a good man; but if they were *false*, then the whole of his ministry a tissue of deception, of arrogant presumption, and of blasphemy! It is therefore a positive contradiction to say that Jesus was a good man; if he promulgated a false religion! Let the sceptic, if he has any regard to consistency, look to this, and he will find himself compelled to examine the ground on which he stands.

It is, I believe, a curious fact, and one deserving of notice in this connection, that no deist or atheist can be found who is generally acknowledged to be well acquainted with the evidences in favor of christianity—not one who has industriously and critically examined all the arguments in support of the authenticity of the sacred scriptures. Neither Gibbon nor Paine dared to reply to Watson; and I know not that a single infidel or aceptic has ever had the courage to answer "Paley's Evidences." Dr. Franklin, it is well known, was a long time subject to sceptical impressions; but the philosopher was too honest not to confess (as he did to Dr. Priestley) that he had not carefully examined the subject. If every unbeliever in christianity were conscientious as the venerable Franklin was, I believe we should have similar acknowledgments from *all* of them. It is not unimportant here to add, that some books, furnished by Dr. Priestley, appear to have operated an entire change in the religious views of the American philosopher. On a comparison of dates, I have recently discovered that, about two years after the above acknowledgment was made, Doctor Franklin moved, in his place in Congress, that the chaplain of the House should be requested to address the Throne of Grace every morning during their deliberations. While urging his reasons in support of the motion, the Doctor casually adverted to his belief in the christian religion.

LAICUS.

In reference to the religion of Thomas Jefferson, the editor of the Essex Gazette, who is a member of the Society of Friends, holds the following language:—

"Whatever may have been the speculative belief, Thomas Jefferson was not a practical infidel.—He respected and loved the free exercise of rational religion. He was not the bigot of an exclusive creed; but his spirit rejoiced at the privilege which those around him enjoyed, of worshipping their Creator according to the dictates of their own consciences."

In support of this opinion, the Gazette publishes a letter from Mr. Jefferson, addressed to Mr. Canby, who was himself a religious man, an extract from which is conclusive as to the character of Jefferson's religious tenets, and cannot fail to be acceptable, and win admiration from the reader. He writes:

"An eloquent preacher of your religious society, Richard Mott, in a discourse of much unction and pathos, is said to have exclaimed aloud to his congregation, that he did not believe there was a quaker, presbyterian, methodist, or baptist, in Heaven—having paused to give his audience time to stare, and to wonder, he said, that in Heaven, God knew no distinction, [illegible] considered all good men as his children and [illegible] brethren of the same family. I believe with the quaker preacher, that he who steadily observes those moral precepts in which all religions concur, will never be questioned at the gates of Heaven, as to the dogmas in which they differ; that on entering there, all these are left behind us; the Arminian and Calvin, Penn and Tillotson, presbyterians and papists, will find themselves united in all principles which are in concert with the reason of the supreme mind. Of all the systems of morality, ancient or modern, which have come under my observation, none appear to me so pure as that of Jesus. He who follows this steadily, need not, I think, be uneasy, although he cannot comprehend the subtleties and mysteries erected on his doctrines, by those who, calling themselves his special followers and favourites, would make him come into the world to lay snares for all understandings but theirs; these metaphysical head, usurping the judgment seat of God, denounce as his enemies, all who cannot perceive the geometrical logic of Euclid in the demonstrations of St. Athanasius, that three are one, and one *is* three, and yet that three are not one, nor the one three. In all essential points, you and I are of the same religion, and I am too old to go into the inquiries and changes as to the unessentials. —Repeating therefore my thankfulness for the kind notice you have been so good as to express, I salute you with friendship and brotherly love."

For the Saturday Evening Post.

It seems long to have been considered a moot point in philosophy, whether the sweet or the bitter preponderated in the cup of life; the fulness of all those bright hopes and gay visions of delight which dance before the eyes of youth, has long been a standing topic of declamation until it would seem as though our sad philosophers, like Rasselas, derived a peculiar complacency and gratulation in contemplating the eloquence with which they bewail human calamity. It is certain, however, that there is no passion of the human heart so intoxicating, so universal, so irresistible, as the passion of love—none whose dominion ment writhes the heart with more cutting anguish, and blights and sickles every earthly charm. Perhaps there is no more pregnant instance on record of the keen withering agony of disappointed love, than that which is recounted by Monsieur de Elorian in the notes to his "*Precis Historique sur les Maurs*," a translation of which I shall subjoin. "The passion of Peter I. king of Portugal, for Ines de Castro, was carried to such an excess, that it extenuates if it does not excuse the atrocities he perpetrated upon the murderers of his mistress. These assassins were three of the principal grandees of Portugal, their names were Gonzales, Pacheco, and Coelle; they stabbed Ines to the heart in the arms of her women. Peter, who was then only prince of Portugal, seems from that moment to have lost his reason; the mild, amiable, and virtuous disposition which before distinguished him in the eyes of his people, was from that instant converted into a sour, ferocious and sanguinary spirit of tyranny, bordering on insanity. He took up arms against his father; he carried fire and sword into the provinces where the domains of the murd[illegible]v, and upon his accession to the throne, he exacted of Peter the cruel, King of Castile, the surrender of Gonzales and Coelle, who had fled into his realm for refuge. Pacheco was in France where he died. Peter, now master of his enemies, caused them to undergo the most horrible cruel tortures; while still alive their hearts were torn out, and the king himself was present at this shocking spectacle. Having thus glutted his revenge, this amorous monarch, maddened with grief and alove, actually disinterred the corpse of Ines, attired her in magnificent robes, set her crown upon her livid and disfigured brows, and compelled the grandees of his Court to come and render her homage." O.

Written for the Casket.

CONCLUSION OF THE TALE OF

Clement Meyerfield and Clara Ismeana.

January 15th, 1797, Phranza Ismeana, with his child Iren, sailed from Constantinople on their voyage to Smyrna, and by a freak of fortune Ismeana was a passenger in the same vessel. The intention of the renegade was to visit and prepare Clement for the change in his fortunes; and as at that season vessels leaving Constantinople was rare, he was compelled to go by the route of Smyrna. Sailing slowly down the Marmora and the Hellespont, Ibrahim put his powers of insinuation once more to the trial, in procuring the confidence of his fellow-passengers, and succeeded. He found by their conversation that the merchantman set on fire. The affair was the prisoners might be exposed to a terrible death saved the pirate from capture, as Niphon was induced to avail himself visiting the burning vessel. Clement was restrained by main force from being of the party.

This examination gave time to the pirate to gain the start between Spalmadori and Scio, but no sooner was it ascertained that Ismeana, and his daughter, and Ibrahim, were borne away, than every feather of the Yellow Eagle was again set, and it now became a chase for life. The Yellow Eagle was then cleaning the northern coast of Scio but he tacked to the south-west, and standing between cape St. Nicholas and the islands of Ipsera and Anti-Ispera, sailed directly for the straits which separate Cape St. Nicholas, and Cape Signi, in the island of Mytilene, was descried. Passing that cape, the course was changed to south-east, in order to reach the Gulf of Smyrna.

The two last days had been uncommonly fine, but the afternoon of the last evinced to the practised eye of Ibrahim and Ismeana, that a north-east gale was threatened; nor was the menacing aspect of the heavens the only enemy they had to dread; the Grecian and Asiatic islands always infested with pirates, were so at that time in an extraordinary degree. In 1792, by the instigation of Russia, and from the national hatred of the Greeks to the Turks, the famous rover, Lambro Cazzioni, ravaged many of the Turkish towns in the Archipelago, captured their vessels, and excited universal terror. Finally abandoned by the Russians, and overwhelmed by a superior force, the fleet of Lambro was destroyed, his companions slain, and himself driven from the sea to the mountains of Albania. The maritime daring of Lambro did not perish with his power, for many of his most intrepid officers escaped, and without his grandeur of soul or humanity, possessed with profound seamanship a most accurate knowledge of the intricate navigation of Greece and western Asia.

Nearly opposite Porto Caloni, in the island of Mytilene, as their barque was slowly borne along, Ibrahim, whose glass was constantly in his hand, called to Ismeana, and pointed out a low vessel coasting towards Cape Petra. "That villain," observed Ibrahim, "is a pirate, from whose fangs the coming storm may save us, for I fear nothing else can." Ismeana, naturally brave, but feeling as a father, remained silent, while [illegible] with anxiety. "I have made [illegible] ahead drunk," said Ibrahim, [illegible] MORE, Captain, "in order to save him [illegible] Soulet's Cave is caught by any of Lambro's disciples, impaling may be a mitigation of his fate."

The storm and the pirate came together, and a night soon followed. Happily the wind raged from the north-east, and Ibrahim, who now conducted the vessel, lay hard to the southward, with a view to reach the small groups of Spalmadori, between the peninsula of Tchesme and the island of Scio. This was effected as if by a miracle, and next morning discovered their pirate about a quarter league, bearing down up a them. The captain now, as senseless from terror as he was from wine the day before, left the command to Ibrahim, who made every effort to reach Porto Delfino, in the island of Scio, about three leagues distant, but the superior sailing of the pirate defeated the exertions of the merchant vessel.

"We may as well die with arms in our hands as be massacred by those monsters," said Niphon, as his wounds were scarcely dressed, who had been made acquainted with the relation between them, hung on his arm.

"Our resistance," replied Ibrahim, who with step by eye was viewing the approaching horde of cut throats, "will only exasperate their ferocity."

There was little time to deliberate: the pirate ran alongside, and grapped the merchantman, and instantly sprung on board twenty blood-thirsty wretches on her deck. Their commander, with the body of a Hercules and the look of a lemon, seized on the shrieking Clara. A blow from her brave her was returned by another, and Niphon was hurled into the waves, and all resistance ceased.

In the confusion of the moment, the pirates paid no farther regard to Niphon, who, an excellent swimmer, was but little stunned by the blow, and, recovering his presence of mind, threw himself on his back, and keeping his face only out of the water, slowly floated towards the shore of Scio. The storm of the day before had abated, and a gentle breeze from the north-west was blowing from the coast of Asia. When he thought himself beyond the notice of the pirates, he turned and swam in hopes to be able to make Scio, which he effected, though nearly exhausted. In part wafted into a small cove to the north of Cape Delfino, the almost distracted Niphon was observed by a man from shore, who had been watching the capture, though at too far distance to see the struggling victim until he came near to the land. No sooner discovered, however, but the impulse to give assistance was followed by haste to receive the unfortunate.

Niphon was rising to his feet as the stranger met him with open arms. A scream of maddening astonishment burst from both. The succouring stranger was Clement Meyerfield. The first impulse was to rush into each other's arms; but Niphon, recollecting his brother and sister, raised his hands towards the two vessels, and in a voice choaked with rage and despair exclaimed, "My father and my sister Clara are in the hands of that infernal crew."

Clement, in his Essay on Solitude, has long since recorded an observation of Count Lippe Buckeburg, that the extreme of safety and danger has the same effect on the human mind. In the present case the truth of the observation was manifest. Clement had seen, whose whole earthly happiness was at stake, were restored to instant calmness. Clement had rescued from the city of Scio that morning, and had anchored his vessel in the bay of Smyrna, and his daughter, and Ibrahim, there confined in the cabin. It was apparent from the slowness, and, in some respects, carelessness of their proceedings, that the pirates apprehended no immediate danger, and were completely surprised by the Yellow Eagle.

Ismeana and his child were too much occupied by the greatness and bitterness of their fate to observe aught around them, but Ibrahim was cool and attentive; and, to his own astonishment, was called into counsel. He was ordered on deck as the canvass of the Yellow Eagle swelled and cleared the coast of Scio, sweeping before the wind towards the Spalmadori. With every alacrity the pirates were getting under way, as Ibrahim, with the sword at his thro't, was ordered to examine the approaching vessel, and report his opinion of what she was.

With the utmost composure Ibrahim examined the Yellow Eagle, and knowing the folly of any deception, told Cara Vostizza that, in his opinion, the vessel before them was a French cruiser. This account filled with the ill-concealed fears of the pirate crew, and now all sail was made to clear the strait and gain the open Ægean sea. Ibrahim had full leisure to behold the chase. As the [illegible] along the northern shore of Scio, there were strong double winds, of course to pursue, but the direction of one to their ultimate strength

them, hearing down with loud shouts and full sail, their terrible enemy, the Yellow Eagle.

Ibrahim always afterwards expressed his opinion, that, if a moment of reflection had been permitted them, their prisoners would have been massacred; but the danger came too rapid and overpowering, and the issue of the contest already related.

Clement and Niphon burst into the cabin together, where, interlocked in each other's arms, sat the trembling father and daughter.—"Receive our souls, thou God of mercy," fervently breathed Ismenia, as he pressed his child and hid his face from the expected stroke.

"My father, my sister," exclaimed Niphon, throwing himself at their feet, "you are safe, you are free!"

"We are safe and free," replied Ismenia.—"Oh, my son—can that be my son?"

"It is your son, both your sons," rejoined Niphon; "here is Clement raised from the dead."

"Oh, I am indeed in the heaven of the blessed," sighed Clara, wildly, raising her head and gazing around her. "I hear the voices of my father, brother, and my Clement."

"Yes, my Clara, you do hear the voice of your Clement," and once more she was embraced to his bosom, as Ibrahim with most heartfelt joy surveyed the group.

Whilst this too joyous scene passed in the cabin, captain Roselle was enacting a high part on deck, together, singing Ca Ira, and jeering the poor liberated Greek captain and his crew, as they were introduced to day light from the hold of the pirate.

"My good friend, I am sorry to raise you from Styx, so far from home," roared Roselle to the bewildered Greek captain. "You have had a fine passage through the Cyclades, and half round the Peloponessus, where do you suppose you are now?"

"In the land of the living," replied the Greek, with more naivete than could be expected.

"Yes," replied Roselle, and for which the Grand Seignor will never be sufficiently grateful, I fear; but here is a swift sailer to carry you back to your fountains, people, and wives, if you take my advice, you will remain until—until you learn to go to sea."

Whilst these arrangements were made on deck, the party in the cabin had regained a small share of their senses, and by aid of Niphon and Ibrahim, their chains and small stores were removed from the pirate vessel to the Yellow Eagle; and the former, with all she contained, abandoned to the poor plundered Greeks, who made out, in the course of the winter, to reach the Propontis.

The wounded men dressed, and the dead consigned with due honours to the deep, with every other necessary order given, Captain Roselle stood in and rode out the heavy sea of the night after the pirate, a small bower-anchor and Cephalonia. The next day the wind shifted to the south-west, and Roselle, addressing Ismenia, observed, "I have to visit Corfu before my return to France, and as that is not quite convenient, I would prefer doing so now."

Ismenia replied, "I have some mercantile concerns to settle at that place, and have therefore no objections to such a course." It was then agreed to, and the ships of the Yellow Eagle were more expanded, and next morning they were safely moored in the harbour of Corfu.

Ibrahim had informed Clement of the interest taken in his fate by the Prussian ambassador, that his return to Poland was open, and that for reasons he could not explain, the Prussian agents were anxious for his return. To these unexpected changes of fortune Ibrahim at before him the picture of his parents, the happiness of hearing to them such a daughter as Clara. A long, and we need not say, interesting conversation took place between Clement, Clara, and Ismena and his son. Ibrahim had most influence on Clement it is not necessary to determine, but before they arrived at Corfu, it was settled that Roselle was to convey them to Smyrna, from whence they were to proceed to Constantinople, and concert further measures with the Prussian ambassador.

On a soft winter morning the Yellow Eagle was at anchor before the town and harbour of Corfu, and preparations making to land the Ismena family, as Roselle facetiously called his passengers. A pilot conducted them to shore, where they were met by an officer who escorted them to the government hall, where, amongst a crowd which had been attracted by the intelligence of the arrival of the Yellow Eagle, and the interesting events of her cruize, entered a foreign officer. Their eyes met. Clement—Romuald—were exchanged. "Was it my beloved friends," most earnestly breathed Romuald, "who were thus snatched from ten thousand deaths?"

"They were your friends," replied Clement, "and here is their gallant deliverer," presenting the really noble looking Roselle, who, blooming in youth, embrowned by exposure to the sea, and now animated by a well deserved inward joy. It was seldom, indeed, in the history of human vicissitude, that a more attractive group was ever formed. The venerable, tall, and still graceful Ismenia—manly and martial appearance of Clement, Romuald, Roselle, Niphon, and Ibrahim, under the novel circumstances of the case, for the moment silenced all other subjects to discourse at Corfu.

The ceremonies of public reception being finished, Romuald, bowing to Ismenia and his sister, smilingly observed, "My friend Clement and myself have to settle which of us are to sustain the heavy charge of——" here he paused, and then resumed, "While the dispute is pending, there is another person to consult—my father."

Romuald now led the wondering party to the skirts of the town, where, embosomed in an orange grove, rose a rustic but elegant little seat, into which we are led, and in which advanced to receive them Labanoff Kholheim.—Here, in a recess of the island of Corfu, the events of the past years were recalled, and a more smiling futurity opened to one family, whilst clouds and lengthened exile hung on another.

The Kholheims had made arrangements to remove to the United States, and after the departure of their guests, only a few weeks intervened until they had passed the herculean gates and the shores of Europe were lost to their view. Let us now follow the family of Ismena and their friends.

After a few days repose at Corfu, the French captain sailed for Smyrna, where he anchored safely in the latter end of February, and where he received the most valuable of all rewards—the gratitude of those worthy to be grateful; and in a few weeks heard of their safe arrival at Pera.

Clement and his now betrothed Clara were received in the open arms of the Prussian ambassador. "You have led us all a fine chase, young sirs," said the ambassador, "and have much to repent of, but we may hope this gem (pointing to Clara) will be your ransom from future exile. And Mr. Ismena, what do you think of the Macgees you have received from the field of Macclesfield?"

To this retort, so long delayed, Clara blushed and was silent; but her father, with tears of gratitude, pressed the hand of the ambassador, saying, with strong feeling, "Let my child be mine in safety in the castle of Meyerfield, in christian, civilized Europe, and my grey hairs will go down to the grave in peace, and my heart will, to its last pulse, bless the king and people who have given her protection."

The next day after this happy interview, Clement and Clara, in the Prussian chapel at Pera, and in the presence of the ambassador and suite, her father and brother, were united by the nuptial tie, to go no more separate in life. Rejoicing safety, and concert further measures with the Prussian ambassador.

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To this retort, so long delayed, Clara blushed and was silent; but her father, with tears of gratitude, pressed the hand of the ambassador, saying, with strong feeling, "Let my child be mine in safety in the castle of Meyerfield, in christian, civilized Europe, and my grey hairs will go down to the grave in peace, and my heart will, to its last pulse, bless the king and people who have given her protection."

The next day after this happy interview, Clement and Clara, in the Prussian chapel at Pera, and in the presence of the ambassador and suite, her father and brother, were united by the nuptial tie, to go no more separate in life. Rejoicing

castle of Meyerfield, and the still disconsolate parents.

The spring of 1797 was far advanced, and the third year was nearly closed since the fatal news reached them that their sweetly beloved son lay cold and unburied on the field of death. The afternoon was balmy, as the countess, with an unusually cheering smile, invited her husband to a seat in the porch, commanding a distant view of Ruswits, and the fine hues of trees between the city and castle.

"I know not why, my husband, but all this day my heart has been remarkably light and joyous," said the countess. "I can even think without a tear on Clement." "Is not that a carriage?" interrupted the count. "It is, my Severina, and it is the carriage of—yes, I may call him our friend—the marquis of Lucchesini. Your spirits have been infused into my bosom, Severina, but I hope no new calamity may check our lightness of heart."

Here Lucchesini advanced, and was received and ushered into the hall. Sweeping his eye round the sable curtains, and other indications of mourning, he plaufully observed, "My friends, why this preservation of painful remembrances? are our joys to be fleeting, and our griefs lasting as life?"

"Is there not often the highest enjoyment," mournfully observed the countess, "in the indulgence of some sorrow?"

"Yes, my dear, there is enjoyment," replied the marquis, "but for my part, if I had lost a child, and was mourning over the bereavement, I would very willingly give up the joy of grief for that of seeing my restored son." As the last words were pronounced with a marked emphasis on son, the marquis fixed his look searchingly on his auditors, whilst taking from his servant a very richly encased casket, which he placed before the astonished countess, handing to her a gold key. "Please open that case, madam, and let us see its contents."

The countess opened the casket, and, as the lid fell back, a scream of unutterable surprise and joy burst from her. Her first object which presented itself was a very richly set miniature of herself, which had been lost at a ball given in Berlin, by Frederick William II. when prince royal. The second was an envelop of vellum, on which, in the hand writing of the king, was a full pardon to her son, and an invitation to return to his paternal home, and a promise of future honours, promotion and protection.

"What meaneth all this?" earnestly demanded both the count and countess.

"I could never boast," smilingly replied Lucchesini, "of being very clear in verbal explanations, but one will soon be here who can better supply my lack-of-wit; and this evening I will be the minister and courtier, I will for once be a man."

The very rapid advance of two carriages drew them all to the porch. The foremost carriage shortly stopped, and the story of the arrival of Clement and Clara were at the feet—in the arms of their parents.

Ismena, his son, and Ibrahim, were unseen. Let any mere fiction reader who would prefer any description to the picture involuntarily formed in the mind, deserves not to revel at castle Meyerfield on such an evening.

Though restored to their son and to happiness beyond hope, still mystery hung over the conduct of the king. That mystery was dispated by his death, in the same year. Lucchesini then exphined that, when prince royal, Frederick had seen, admired, and loved Clara's miniature. It was him who picked up, and, against the rules of all codes but one, retained her portrait. Difference of rank forbade an honorable, and the heart of the prince conceived no other means. Severina was to him a sister, and when the revolution took place in Poland, and when Clement joined the army, positive orders were given to leave unmolested the count and countess; and when Clement was reported to have fallen, instructions were sent to the governors and consuls of Prussia, to protect Ismena and his family from the storm raging against the adherents of Kosciusko, and to succour them amongst the fugitive Poles. The denouement we know.

Frederick William II. lived to receive at his court the count of Meyerfield and his children, and to see restored to every bliss that earth can give, Severina of Kargowa. His days were few after this happy consummation. On the 17th of November, of the same year, the nephew and beloved protege of Frederick II. ceased to live.

MARK BANCROFT.

Evening Post.

Weekly circulation between Seven & Eight Thousand.

OFFICE No. 112 CHESNUT STREET.

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, Small notes of solvent banks received at par value for Subscriptions, &c. by mail.

THE GUILLOTINE.

A paper with this title was issued on Saturday last, and has created a great *sensation* in our city. It relates several astonishing instances of [illegible] and many [illegible] of Clement, Romuald, Roselle, Niphon, and Ibrahim, under the novel circumstances of the case, for the moment silenced all other subjects to discourse at Corfu.

The ceremonies of public reception being finished, Romuald, bowing to Ismena and his sister, smilingly observed, "My friend Clement and myself have to settle which of us are to sustain the heavy charge of——" here he paused, and then resumed, "While the dispute is pending, there is another person to consult—my father."

Romuald now led the wondering party to the skirts of the town, where, embosomed in an orange grove, rose a rustic but elegant little seat, into which we are led, and in which advanced to receive them Labanoff Kholheim.—Here, in a recess of the island of Corfu, the events of the past years were recalled, and a more smiling futurity opened to one family, whilst clouds and lengthened exile hung on another.

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neighborhood, were so alarmed at the sight, that they went into convulsions, and three are since dead; and three old gentlemen had their nerves so terribly shocked, that doubts are entertained of their recovery.

The editors of this paper, upon hearing of the catastrophe, sent their news gatherers, to learn the particulars, but he was so frightened at what he saw, that he ran homeward without daring to look behind him, and only stopped when he was safely lodged in his comfortable garret. Our biographical editor, having been more fortunate, we intend publishing a likeness of the "Bloody Shoemaker" in our next Number, which was taken from the life.

On Tuesday last, as a respectable lady was crossing the Draw-bridge, she was bit below the knee of the right leg by a rabid animal, and soon exhibited strong symptoms of Hydrophobia.—Some of the by-standers procured a carriage and conveyed her to her home, where, as soon as she arrived, she attacked her husband and children, the youngest only six weeks old; and, notwithstanding their desperate resistance, she succeeded in inflicting several severe wounds on each before assistance of which, they will recover. stantly mad. So dreadful was the condition of these poor unfortunates, that medical aid could not relieve them, and it was, therefore, determined as a measure of humanity, that that quarter of the city should be enclosed, to prevent the further progress of the malady. To this end, all the inhabitants residing in the neighbourhood removed, and the place is now surrounded and secured by a substantial, well-built board fence.

We snatched a few moments from our editorial duties upon learning this fatal affair, and, in the exercise of our philanthropic disposition, visited the spot. Peeping through a knot-hole in the fence, a scene met our view which almost beggars description. Seated at one corner was the unhappy mother, her dress disordered, her hair dishevelled, and her whole appearance calculated to excite the utmost pity. Her infant, in her arms, or rather her hands, she held her infant, whose tender head she was deliberately beating against the hard pavement, singing at intervals the pathetic ballad of

"Lie still, my baby, lie still, my dear."

In the gutter at her feet lay two half grown girls, reduced to the utmost extremity of wretchedness, whose sole occupation seemed to be to lacerate the limbs of their wretched parent. At a little distance the father and two eldest sons were preying upon each other, gnashing their teeth, and howling in the most terrific manner, and close to these, two boys and a girl were maiming and bruising themselves, regardless of the injunction that

"Little children should not let
Their angry passions rise so high."

The rest of the family were variously occupied in pandemoniac exercises, cursing, swearing and vociferating to beat the tinkling air, while the thunders of heaven rolled the death, who were sleeping in the adjoining Potter's field.

The whole of this scene was appalling. Our nerves trembled, and as we reflected on the certain fate of these poor victims, we actually she'd a sympathetic tear, at sight of which a ragged urchin, who stood near us, thinking us to be very churlt ble, begged a few pence for his mother, whom he represented as being sick in a great delirium. We could not refuse the poor boy a trifle, and so we gave him a hearty kick, at the same time bidding him and his mother to go to the devil, to whom, by-the-by, we think all unmannerly paupers ought to be sent. We could not propose forbidding an immediate and spirited engraving of the Hydrophobians, and their place of abode, with alphabetical references.

BELL-LET-ER.—A poor woman in Market-street, has lost her little all in the most extraordinary and unlooked-for manner. While [illegible] at an honest livelihood by selling pitchers, cups, saucers, punch bowls, and other articles in the crockery line, for merchandize to relate, her whole stock in trade was destroyed, a few days since, by an ox-bell, who broke into her shop and, with one single wheel of his tail, destroyed all its contents.

THE EMPTY EDITOR TO HIS GRUMBLING SUBDOMINALS.

"Uner cieco a quel rumor rimbomba."—Tasso.

Be quiet, ye villains, and listen to reason!
Save no man e'er urged a more modest request—
The storm and the scold, though they rage for a season,
Yet they, even they, have their moments of rest.

But you, plague upon you, can never be easy!
Still grumbling and growling, you care not a rush,
Serene in your cavern, where nobody sees ye,
Like Bruin, the bear, in his shaggy Canada bush.

At church, when the noise of your cursed commotion
Outroars Father ——'s evangelical storm,
The beech-skewed saints, with a sigh of devotion,
Think that my inward man stands in need of reform.

If I try by starvation to silence your riot,
And fast till I'm famished, my efforts are vain:
And, cram as I may, still I gain nothing by it;
For the better you're treated the more you complain.

Vexter nores non habet—no ears to the belly—
The ancients declared, and I find it so here;
Mere words don't appease your [illegible] wrangling will.
"Though you may be deaf, I'll be ——— if you're dumb."

King David sank down in the dust, all despairing,
When young Absalom leagued with false Achitophel,
And, surely, then, I may be pardoned for swearing,
When against me my own very bowels rebel.

From the caverns of Ætna, famous in story,
Vesta, Vesta, pour—no! Virgil—pooh! Virgil—forgive!—
But, though my throttle gapes like a portal, before ye,
You'd rather be sung as your dungeon, and grunt.

Had the giants of Falstaff been half as unruly,
Why, Hercules could'nt have slain 'em to-day,
The jolly old cock would have answered him coolly,
"By the Lord, Hal, I thank thee! empower'd away!"

Could I call from the shades, where with heroes he rambles,
That wordy, of rebellion, gigantic Tom Thumb,
He should soon put an end to your cursed wully-wambles,
For I'll soon lam down whole, with sword, musket, and drum.

TO HUCKSTERS, GROCERS, &c.

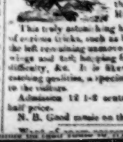
The subscriber, living at Salutown, New Jersey has at length brought the art of engraving to perfection. His Peach-trees now hang thick' pretches, wax and scrawls, of excellent quality, which he is able to sell at little more than double the price of the Mercers.

His husband of Catawba trees will, he is confident, shew the public a specimen of good grape and sip candles, and his three hedges already promise a fine stock of teaspoon nails. Apply by letter—post paid.

EPHRAIM COMPOST.

WANTED—From ten to fifteen awful dirty boys, to propagate this paper. Boys with half shirts will be preferred, and none need apply but those who have an antipathy to pocket handkerchiefs.

NOVEL EXHIBITION.



THE wonderful Owl which has created so lively a sensation, in Paris, London, New-York, and other places where it has been exhibited, is now in this city, and may be seen for a few days at the sign of the Golden Eagle, near the Bridge Turnpike.

The truly astonishing bird performs a great variety of curious tricks, such as blinking with its right eye, the left remaining immovable; ruffling the feathers of its wings and tail, keeping time to music in the most difficulty, &c. It is likewise celebrated for its eating qualities, a specimen of which will be given each evening.

Admission 12 1-2 cents—children half price. 30 Market-st.

N. B. Good music on the [illegible] Jan. 16

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

At the exhibition of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, a specimen of excellent sewing silk of domestic manufacture, bearing the boastful label of Connecticut against the world, was matched with an enormous bunch of onions with the motto Pennsylvania against Connecticut.

The Marshal of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, respectfully requests that the citizens of said district will be prepared, when called upon by the assistants appointed to take the census, to give the number of their families as they existed on the first of June instant, with the age, sex and colour, according to the act of Congress.

The Enquirer of Monday says—The Saturday Guillotine is the title of a most amusing and well managed satirical sheet, which made its appearance in this city on Saturday. Sustained in the same spirit with which it has been conducted, the Guillotine could not fail of being successful.

Calvin Edson, the celebrated living delineator, has arrived in this city and stops at Inslee's National Hotel.

A corner-stone of the new Almshouse was laid on the 26th May.

A table in the American Sentinel shows that the total amount of the reduction of the duties on tea, molasses, salt, cocoa and coffee, will be $1,500,000, or nearly a half yearly, judging from the imports of 1828-9.

Several papers have copied the error of the Baltimore Republican, that "Governor Barbour has been elected Senator in the Legislature of Virginia." Mr. Barbour is a candidate under the new constitution, and the election takes place in October next.

A bunch of asparagus was cut last week, by Rudolph Feld, in Passyunk township which contained twenty heads, and weighed three and a half pounds.

At Baltimore, about eight o'clock on Tuesday morning, Mr. D. L. Thomas, a sugar refiner in that city, was found lying on the pavement, and lifeless, in the third story of his warehouse. Embarrassments, caused by the destruction of his establishment by fire, are supposed to have led him to suicide.

Two new churches, a Presbyterian and a Unitarian, were opened for public worship, two weeks ago, in Cincinnati. They are said to be decidedly the handsomest public edifices in that city, and highly creditable to the taste of the architects and to the skill of their mechanics.

We understand that the new sloop of war *Concord*, Capt. Perry, fitting out at Portsmouth, (N. H.) has been ordered to repair to Hampton Roads by the 15th June, for the purpose of receiving on board the Hon. John Randolph, Minister to Russia.

The mosaic portrait of the king, now exhibited in Bond street, London, employed the artist D. Moglia Romano four years in completing, and contains, 1,160,650 pieces of mosaic stone.

It is stated that sixteen thousand pieces of calico per month are manufactured at the Hudson Print Works, N. Y.

Within the Prussian dominions, it is stated in a note to an article in the Edinburgh Review, that from the year 1820 to 1826, no less than six hundred and ninety-four persons died of hydrophobia.

The Charleston City Gazette, tells a tale of one of its old *Patrons*' whose capacity to read, had outgrown his capacity to pay, and who, after receiving the paper for years, without affording a single proof or promise for either of withdrawal, assuring the proprietors he could no longer afford the "expense of a paper."

The London Globe of April 1st, says that, at the close of February, trade was dull at Constantinople, in consequence of the great [illegible] of American Shipping.

According to the Washington Telegraph, the late treaty with Denmark, approved by the Senate, waits only the necessary forms, to be ratified by the President. Mr. Pedersen is the Danish minister plenipotentiary at this City. That treaty stipulates an indemnity to our merchants, of six hundred and fifty thousand Spanish dollars.

On Monday, the Cherokee delegation, at Washington, presented to Mr. Frelinghuysen an elegant Wampum Belt, in token of their gratitude for his efforts against the bill for their expulsion.

Mr. George Gray, of Baltimore, left ninety-six shares of the stock of the Bank of the United States, to George Herriot's Hospital, Scotland. It is supposed he was educated in that Hospital. He also left a large legacy to the descendants of one of the teachers.

A quarrel occurred in Orleans county, N. Y. one day last week between a man and his wife; their son, a lad of twenty, with a view of aiding his mother, struck his father with a fire-shovel on the head, by which violence he was killed—he not expected to survive the effects of the blow.

We learn, says the National Intelligencer, that Mr. Randolph, the new Minister to Russia, has recommended Mr. John Randolph Clay, of Philadelphia, as secretary of Legation, in which office is the practice of the Executive, we believe, to consult the wishes of our Foreign Ministers, in the Secretaries of Legation, we presume Mr. Clay will receive the appointment.

The following facts are mentioned in a late Providence, (R. I.) Journal, as evidence of the industry of the female population of their factory villages: There were woven at a cotton mill near the village of Pawtucket, in a single day, on 22 looms, (all the looms in the mill) 6027 yards 3-4 cloth, from No. 18 yarn, by 7 girls—one of the girls attended four looms, and wove 1162 yards.

On Thursday last 226 shares United States' bank stock, were sold in New York at $130.

A lad named JOHN ECKENRICK, was last Thursday killed by the accidental discharge of a gun, with which he and some others had been shooting at a target.

A gentleman of Philadelphia is engaged in preparing for the press a biography of the late Commodore M'Donough.

Last Tuesday evening, in Northampton, a young man, prompted by no other motive than a desire to perform what other individuals considered hazardous, ascended from the ground to the top of the steeple of the old church, about two hundred and eighty feet, by the lightning rod!

The Schuylkill and Union canals continue in fine navigating order. Notwithstanding the Union has been crowded with boats, a gentleman who has passed over it frequently, informs us that there were at that time from four to five millions feet of lumber still remaining there to be transported by it to a market.

The committee on education in the house of Representatives of Massachusetts were instructed to inquire into the expediency of creating a School Fund in that commonwealth, by appropriating to that object any money that may be received from the general government for militia services.

People from Europe, men, women, and children, intending to settle in this country, are almost daily arriving in Albany. On Friday, about one hundred Swiss destined for the western country, arrived there in tow-boats. One of them, just after arriving, unfortunately fell down the hatchway, and cracked his skull, but not dangerously.

We learn from the New Orleans papers that none of the persons injured by the accident which happened to the Caledonia have died. All have been heard from. No blame has attached to the captain, who has accepted the command of the steamboat Uncle Sam.

A Mrs. Harrington of Water street, was committed to Bridewell yesterday, for having, in a fit of intemperance, broken her husband's head with a [illegible]

Seven houses were broken open in New Orleans on the night of May 19th.

A writer in the New Orleans Argus states that there are now employed about three millions of dollars of capital, in steamboat property, on the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi.

The expression of Bonaret, to one who found him preparing one of his famous orations with the Iliad open on his table, is finely characteristic of the lofty and magnificent genius of the man.—"I always have Homer beside me when I make my sermons. I love to light my lamp at the sun!"

"May you live in bad company!" was considered by the ancient Greeks one of the bitterest imprecations that could be uttered against an enemy.

It is a miserable hospitality to open your doors and shut your countenance.

It is stated that seven thousand slaves arrived at Rio Janeiro, from the 15th to the 30th April.

The Quebec Gazette says that the non-arrival of the shipping beyond a fortnight after the usual time, has caused the markets there to be dull, and a general stagnation in the circulation of money, excepting perhaps among the sheriffs' officers and others sharing with them in the proceeds of public and individual misfortune and mismanagement.

The Trustees, the first book keeper in the Bank of Pennsylvania, has been elected Cashier of that institution, in place of Elihu Chauncey, Esq. resigned.

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We are requested to state, says the German-town Telegraph, that the gentleman who delivered the address to the Order of Odd Fellows, on Monday week, was not Dr. Burden, but a Mr. Pierce.

The eastern people are apprehensive of inconvenience to families, from the questions which the deputy marshals will ask in taking the census, "Who is considered to be the head of the family," and "of what age the females?"

The Richmond Whig of the 3d inst. says, the trial of the Peruvian for killing the mate of an American ship of which he was one of the crew, was given to the Circuit Court yesterday.—He was acquitted, on the ground that he had received sufficient provocation to justify the act.

The reply of the New York Typographical Society to the overtures of Robert Dale Owen, is spoken of in terms of high praise in England. The Manchester Observer quotes from it largely, and then adds—"We shall think honourably of New York mechanics as long as we live, for this sensible and spirited manifesto."

The Duke of Devonshire lately purchased a venerable mansion, supposed to be fifty years old, and removed it to his own residence, a distance of twenty-eight miles. Some of the roots which were dug up, extended twenty-eight feet, and the branches thirty-seven feet from the centre.

One day last week, in Jefferson county, N. Y. two brothers, of the name of Palmer, went out to hunt. One of them, hearing a noise among the bushes, fired, and deposited three balls in the body of his brother, whom he supposed to be at a considerable distance. The young man aspired on the spot.

Taylor, the water poet, who lived in Charles the First's time, gives the following line as reading best when read forwards the same:—

"Lewd did I live and evil I am known."

and adds, "I will give any man five shillings a piece for as many as he can make in English."

We do not know that the prize was ever claimed.

On Wednesday last, at Bennington, Vt. Mr. Joseph Locke was repairing the polishing wheel in a factory which was revolving at the rate of two thousand times a minute, when it burst—[illegible] of the pieces struck him on the head, fractured his scull, and caused his death in about two hours.

Two individuals, each claiming to be the revivalist, accoster Elder Lorenzo Dow, are engaged in preaching; the one near Washington City, and the other at Poultney, Vermont. Which is the impostor, and which the real Simon Pure, has not yet been ascertained.

The Portland Courier, in noticing the late murder, says, that "Palmer in his confession confirmed the statement of Hatch, that the conspiracy to commit the murder was formed at a gambling house, a fact which should be remembered and felt."

Among the resolutions passed by the New England Methodist Conference, held at New Bedford last week, was one resolving itself into a Temperate Society—and another recommending it to all the societies within the Conference, to refrain from the practice of "putting on mourning."

The deaths in New York, last week, were 98—males 44—females 54—2 by small-pox.

The deaths in Baltimore, last week, were 40—males 22—females 18—black 12, including one slave.

The Annapolis theatre opened on Wednesday evening, under the management of John Jefferson, who was to play King Charles the Second, with his father as Copp and Mrs. J. Jefferson as Mary.

Letters from New Orleans say that Tobacco was looking up in consequence of the low state of the waters up in the country—in consequence of which ten thousand hhds. at least, were expected to be detained. The letters add, that the same cause would detain considerable Cotton in the upper countries.

JOHN P. VAN NESS has been elected Mayor of the city of Washington, in the place of JOSEPH GALES, Esq. who declined re-election.

According to the annual report of the American Unitarian Association, the present number of Unitarian Societies in the U. States, is about 152, of which 149 are supplied with ministers. Of these, 130 societies and 127 ministers are in Massachusetts.

The Cincinnati National Republican of the first inst. remarks:—The assistants of the marshal commence taking the census this day, and the result of their labors will probably show that it will contain nearly or quite *one million* of inhab tants.

A London dentist advertises *mineral teeth*, which 'give perfect sound of articulation, more particularly the dento-lingual double consonant T.'

The Hon. Samuel L. Southard has accepted the invitation of the Newark Mechanics' Association, of which he is an honorary member, to address them at a meeting before that body on the ensuing Anniversary of Independence.

We learn from the Elmira, (Tioga county, N. Y.) Gazette, that a man was found on the road near the village of Havana, on the 21st ult. his head and body mangled in the most shocking manner. His horse and wagon were standing near. The man was unable to give any account of the transaction; but there was no doubt he had been robbed. The citizens were making every exertion to discover the perpetrators of the deed.

A person visiting the London museum of curiosities, was shown the skull of Oliver Cromwell. "It is extremely small," said the visiter. "Bless you, sir," replied the cicerone, "it was his skull when he was a little boy."

A stalk of Rye was taken from a field belonging to Mr. Isaac Roberts, in Whitemarsh township, Montgomery county, which measures eight feet six inches long.

A sheet of paper was lately manufactured at Whitehall paper-mill, in Derbyshire, Eng. which measured 13,800 feet in length, four feet wide, and would cover an acre and a half.

The Arlington Church of Rochester, N. Y.—a neat brick edifice—has been sold at auction, on a default in the payment of a mortgage of $2000. Its floors have been ripped up and its pews ra-

It is stated that about two [illegible] have arrived at the port of New York the last week, from Great Britain.

THE INDIAN BILL.

The struggle is over. The [illegible] ed. Our country is disgraced. The most numerous and popular [illegible] Government, to pause a while on the gulf's dark brink, and magnificent genius of the man.—I always have Homer beside me when I make my sermons. I love to light my lamp at the sun!"

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The Richmond Whig of the 3d inst. says, the trial of the Peruvian for killing the mate of an American ship of which he was one of the crew, was given to the Circuit Court yesterday.—He was acquitted, on the ground that he had received sufficient provocation to justify the act.

The reply of the New York Typographical Society to the overtures of Robert Dale Owen, is spoken of in terms of high praise in England. The Manchester Observer quotes from it largely, and then adds—"We shall think honourably of New York mechanics as long as we live, for this sensible and spirited manifesto."

The Duke of Devonshire lately purchased a venerable mansion, supposed to be fifty years old, and removed it to his own residence, a distance of twenty-eight miles. Some of the roots which were dug up, extended twenty-eight feet, and the branches thirty-seven feet from the centre.

One day last week, in Jefferson county, N. Y. two brothers, of the name of Palmer, went out to hunt. One of them, hearing a noise among the bushes, fired, and deposited three balls in the body of his brother, whom he supposed to be at a considerable distance. The young man aspired on the spot.

Taylor, the water poet, who lived in Charles the First's time, gives the following line as reading best when read forwards the same:—

"Lewd did I live and evil I am known."

and adds, "I will give any man five shillings a piece for as many as he can make in English."

We do not know that the prize was ever claimed.

On Wednesday last, at Bennington, Vt. Mr. Joseph Locke was repairing the polishing wheel in a factory which was revolving at the rate of two thousand times a minute, when it burst—[illegible] of the pieces struck him on the head, fractured his scull, and caused his death in about two hours.

Two individuals, each claiming to be the revivalist, accoster Elder Lorenzo Dow, are engaged in preaching; the one near Washington City, and the other at Poultney, Vermont. Which is the impostor, and which the real Simon Pure, has not yet been ascertained.

The Portland Courier, in noticing the late murder, says, that "Palmer in his confession confirmed the statement of Hatch, that the conspiracy to commit the murder was formed at a gambling house, a fact which should be remembered and felt."

Among the resolutions passed by the New England Methodist Conference, held at New Bedford last week, was one resolving itself into a Temperate Society—and another recommending it to all the societies within the Conference, to refrain from the practice of "putting on mourning."

The deaths in New York, last week, were 98—males 44—females 54—2 by small-pox.

The deaths in Baltimore, last week, were 40—males 22—females 18—black 12, including one slave.

The Annapolis theatre opened on Wednesday evening, under the management of John Jefferson, who was to play King Charles the Second, with his father as Copp and Mrs. J. Jefferson as Mary.

Letters from New Orleans say that Tobacco was looking up in consequence of the low state of the waters up in the country—in consequence of which ten thousand hhds. at least, were expected to be detained. The letters add, that the same cause would detain considerable Cotton in the upper countries.

JOHN P. VAN NESS has been elected Mayor of the city of Washington, in the place of JOSEPH GALES, Esq. who declined re-election.

According to the annual report of the American Unitarian Association, the present number of Unitarian Societies in the U. States, is about 152, of which 149 are supplied with ministers. Of these, 130 societies and 127 ministers are in Massachusetts.

The Cincinnati National Republican of the first inst. remarks:—The assistants of the marshal commence taking the census this day, and the result of their labors will probably show that it will contain nearly or quite *one million* of inhab tants.

A London dentist advertises *mineral teeth*, which 'give perfect sound of articulation, more particularly the dento-lingual double consonant T.'

The Hon. Samuel L. Southard has accepted the invitation of the Newark Mechanics' Association, of which he is an honorary member, to address them at a meeting before that body on the ensuing Anniversary of Independence.

We learn from the Elmira, (Tioga county, N. Y.) Gazette, that a man was found on the road near the village of Havana, on the 21st ult. his head and body mangled in the most shocking manner. His horse and wagon were standing near. The man was unable to give any account of the transaction; but there was no doubt he had been robb

Post.

LADELPHIA:

DAY, JUNE 12, 1830.

CORRESPONDENTS.

" send us another copy of his
urch for them in our drawers,
dered papers, would be somewhat
ublications.

ish only the three last words of
fteen lines on death—"*It is hor-*

lank verse, called " The Dead
too blank for our purpose. This,
ticle on the grave of a mother,
ble to the filial and parental af-
writers, but do not evince much
composition.

he "Milford Bard," is again well-

" Kelpie," " Jabus," and "Or-
der consideration. " Bradward-
or John," and a few others, are
ala secularum. We cannot easily
the place from whence they
will send them to "the place of
—our coal grate.

er School Master," may be a *true*
believe it is not a *new* one. Not

day the fool at home."—HAMLET

ERASMUS J. PEIRCE.

wished gentleman appears to dare-
nition conveyed in the above line.
e public for his audience; and, in-
remunerated for his trouble, he ac-
high price for the privilege of mak-
sculous:—*such is the love of fame.*"
(says the advertisement,) that the
Post should have mistaken his
er." We think it might easily be
thing wit, humor or sense.
ed anger in his childish days,"
some other childish propensities did
the discharge,) " and consigned
of fools."—His title deeds for the
that passion" are most excellent.
us to examine our own bosom!
irce, be consistent—just now, you
we had too much good nature.
some verses in the advertisement;
among the *vates*? We have not
et the whole of this poetical effu-
are the concluding lines, speak-

leep, his eyelids close,
obrellita shadows his repose."

pod heavens! what a monos-
—The sombrellita is a small para-
convenient article in warm weather;
Mr. Peirce in his establishment some
kind to keep off the influence of
f he has, we advise him to use it con-
e is glad we have struck the pirate
racy," (we have never hoisted the
racy. "He wishes to fight in the
ation;" what a disinterested cham-
ion has done as little for him as na-
have mistaken his flowering sacha-
lossomless aloes"—(very flowering
ver mistook his flowers for any herb
quality.) His last allusion is *borrow-*
—without the consent of the latter.
take without liberty."—*Walker.*
no friend to save him at once from
expense!—or have strait jackets,
trepanning, become obsolete. Poor
erely pity him, and recommend him
and guidance of some person of
gment than himself. If he wishes
h his advertisements he must pay
that case we will do it cheerfully,
do us no harm,—and may serve,
ates very happily,) to amuse the
are now done with the learned E-
etting that we have paid too much
his case.

—A catalogue of Engravings by the
ed artists, after the finest pictures
gy; also, embellished works and
ts, of drawings, drawing materials,
stationary, fancy articles and music.
being part of the very extensive stock
Depository of Arts, 359 Broad-way,

From this catalogue it appears
ve named Depository contains draw-
gs and engravings, by some of the
st modern artists. The rooms must
ractive place of resort to the in-
New York. As we cannot readily
dvantage of visiting the place, we
ded from hearsay that the place is
inting. We suppose a more extent-
ent of the articles mentioned in the
Mr. Bourne, is not to be found in
liment of the same kind in this coun-

al.—A custom prevails in this city
of one theatre to announce actors
aged in another. This is very re-
—it is an imposition on the public,
e exposure. We hope it will be dis-
; but, we shall do our part towards
particulars generally known.

nt for the execution of PORTER
ON, signed by Judges BALDWIN
NSON, was received on Tuesday by
al. The execution is appointed
ce on Friday, the second of next
reen the hours of nine and one,
north of Bush Hill, and near the
Schuylkill Sixth street and Fran-

community, most fortunately, such
s have been so rare that the
proceeding, after sentence, has
ject of enquiry. It may not be
to observe that, during the presi-
WASHINGTON, the elder ADAMS,
, and MADISON, no death warrant,
e, proceeded from the Executive:
of this, after conviction and sen-
capital case, being regarded as
duties of the Court. And it would
to assign a reason why a Court
less competent to direct the exe-
this than of any other of its
the law having made no distinc-

MONROE, who regarded it as within his province to direct the execution of persons capitally convicted. While Mr. MONROE's successor was in office, no execution took place upon a conviction in a Court of the United States.

In the present case, the Judges of the Circuit Court have not, therefore, adopted a new course, but have returned to one sanctioned by precedent and long usage.

Yesterday a man about thirty-five years of age, and apparently quite lame, from a club foot, entered the store of Mr. Dito, in Locust street near Ninth. Mr. D. was in a back room having left the shop in the care of his children. The lame man brought with him a box with the contents of which he amused the children, while he stepped round to inspect the money drawer, which was small and unpossessing which might have crept into it; one of the children seeing him so earnestly engaged, gave notice to Mr. Dito. The thief find ng himself in danger of detection, left the shop precipitately, and without withstanding his lameness, out ran Mr. D.; he was, however, taken and carried before Alderman Badger, who committed him for trial at the Mayor's Court.—*U. S. Gazette.*

☞As the sale of improved Durham Short horns at Powelton, on the 16th of this month, will be the first great public auction of improved cattle in this country, expre-sly for b eding purposes, we are anxious to see what will be the result, and how far there is a disposition on the part of those who are able to give at once fair and remunerating prices for stock, which it has required years, and no much money and of judgment to bring to their present state of very high improvement, if not of perfection. Such a display of fine cattle will be interesting, even to those who are mere amateurs and as such, if practicable, we shall endeavour to witness it.

Governor WOLF has issued a proclamation, offering a reward of fifty dollars for the apprehension of Cornelius alias Patrick Forgedy, alias James Forey, late of the county of Berks, charged with having barbarously murdered William Gobel, late of Hereford township, in the county aforesaid, and who has fled from justice. Fifty dollars will be paid if he shall be apprehended and secured in Berks county, and one hundred dollars, if he shall be apprehended and secured in any other county in this commonwealth.

The committee of the Children's Asylum, under the care of the guardians of the poor, made their report on the 24th May. 136 children have been admitted during the year, and 119 discharged, of whom 51 were bound to service. The number now in the Asylum is 121; their ages from two to fifteen. The expenses for the year were $6000. The health of the children is represented to be generally good; but it is remarkable that every child, soon after admission, becomes afflicted with temporary soreness of the eyes, to this fact there is no exception.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The transactions in superfine flour this week have been unimportant, and in several sales made, a reduction of 12 1-2 cts. per bbl. has been submitted to. Rye flour continues scarce, and sales during the week at $3,25 a 3,33 1-4. Corn meal is steady at quotations, but sales for this week not large. Exports of superfine flour from 1st to 31st May, 59,327 bbls., and since 1st January, 1,129,074 bbls. of which 85,587 bbls. have been shipped to England.—*Philadelphia Price Current.*

FORTIFICATIONS.—The Act making provision for certain fortifications, appropriates for Fort Adams, $100,000; for Fort Hamilton, $86,000; Fort Monroe, $100,000; Fort Calhoun, $100,000; Fort Mifflin, $40,000; Fort Delaware, $60,000; Fort at Oak Island, North Carolina, $60,000; Fortifications at Charleston, South Carolina, $25,000; Fort at Mobile Point, $90,000; Fort Jackson, Louisiana, $85,000; Fortification at Pensacola, $150,000; contingent repairs of fortifications, $10,000; purchase of a site for a Fort at Cockspur Island, Georgia, $5,000. Total, $851,000.

PENSIONS.—The Act of Congress providing for the payment of pensions, approved February 3d, appropriates for arrearages of 1829, $101,709. For paying revolutionary pensioners in 1830, $966,450. Invalid pensioners in 1830, $191,481. Total, $1,259,640. The appropriations for pensioners in 1829, were $809,497.

ANOTHER GRAND HAUL.—One hundred and thirty-three persons, of all colors, ages and descriptions, were apprehended about the Five Points and the vicinity, on Thursday night, by Alderman Strong and Mr. Hays, with a retinue of police officers and watchmen, and locked up in the Tombs as vagrants and disorderly persons. Many of the colored persons are waiters in several of the hotels and private houses, who are in the habit of passing their evenings in this sink of pollution.—Saturday morning they were brought before the police magistrates and Alderman Strong, by battalions, and those who were unable to render any satisfactory account of themselves, were adjudged to take up their abode in the Penitentiary for the term of sixty days.—Among this wretched crew of vagabonds were a number of young men of very respectable appearance, who were found in the district of the negro hovels, rioting and associating with the blacks, in the most shameless manner. Upwards of one hundred, two thirds of whom were colored females, were fully committed to Bridewell, preparatory to their march to the Penitentiary.—*Jour. of Com.*

A correspondent of the New York Morning Courier gives the following as the result of the late race by Mons. Louis Napoleon, in the Vauxhall Garden of that city, on Monday last:

"He went round the garden sixty-six times in ninety-seven minutes; the circle of the garden is 250 feet, making the race about two furlongs. He had engaged, for $1000, to run over eighteen miles in one hundred and forty minutes; but after proceeding in a smart trot during the ninety-seven minutes, he became quite exhausted, and was obliged to *give in.*"

The Quarterly Journal of the American Education Society for May, contains a register of all the schools in New England and New York, with their full statistics, and of the colleges and professional schools throughout the United States. Of the colleges, the total result of the particulars is as follows.

Colleges in the U. States,	46
Instructors at 39 colleges,	230
Whole No. of alumni at 30 colleges,	21,693
Alumni living at 26 colleges,	12,178
Alumni ministers at 23 colleges,	4,671
Ministers living at 21 colleges,	2,272
Professors at 33 colleges,	100
Seniors at 33 colleges,	780
Juniors at 34 colleges,	860
Sophomores at 33 colleges,	840
Freshmen at 28 colleges,	700
Total at 34 colleges,	3,582
Prof. of Theology at 27 colleges,	983
Assisted by college funds at 16 colleges,	360
Do. by Educ. Soc. at 17 colleges,	156
Medical students at 11 colleges,	1,220
Law Students at 5 colleges,	87
Volumes in 27 college libraries,	149,704
Do. in social libraries in 30 colleges,	69,181

The following comparative summary is deduced:

Real. States—1 student to 1,251 inhabitants.
Mid. States—1 student to 2,545 do.
South. States—1 student to 7,232 do.
West. States—1 student to 6,000 do.

There are 21 Theological Seminaries: 13 report 639 students: 14 libraries have 45,000 volumes.

Tarborough, N. C. June 1.—We understand that, on Thursday last, in the town of Greenville, Pitt county, an affray occurred which resulted in the death of Mr. John Cherry, of that place. It appears that a misunderstanding existed between Mr. Cherry and Mr. Dempsey Easton, and on that day as Mr. Easton was passing the store of Mr. Cherry he was insulted by him, and a scuffle ensued, in which Mr. Easton received a severe wound on the head. Mr. Cherry then left the store, and Mr. Easton then fired a pistol at Mr. Cherry and wounded him also. The parties separated—but, meeting in the street shortly afterwards, Mr. Easton fired his pistol a second time, giving Mr. Cherry a mortal wound of which he died in about fifteen minutes. Mr. Easton is badly, though not considered dangerously wounded.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE GOLD REGION.—It is stated in the Macon Mes enger, that the most flattering success attends the search after Gold in the Northwest re ions of Georgia. It is generally found within three feet of the surface, in pieces worth from one to ten and even twenty dollars, although in some mines it is obtained in small particles of dust. It is extracted at the mines, that between three and four hundred thousand dollars worth have been found within a few months past; but this appears scarcely credible. A number of respectable citizens from Augusta and Putnam county have purchased several tracts of land in the gold region, at about $10,000 e ch. In some tracts, every small stream is found to appear of its having before been searched for at some former period.

The following story is of so marvellous a character as to be almost incredible. It appears in the shape of a communication in the Richmond Enquirer, without any indications about it of its being intended as a play upon poker credulity.—

Spottsylvania Gold.—Having heard much said of the Gold mine of Captain William F. White, and his brother Dr. E. White, of Spottsylvania county, the author of this was induced, through curiosity, to visit their establishment a short time since; and, to his utter astonishment, found them crowned with a degree of success which was incredible. He would not venture to assert what he saw, but for his being sustained by several gentlemen of this county. He first visited the washing machine, a simple and neat little establishment, which cost about twenty dollars, situated at one of the finest waterfalls in the whole country. During his visit, he saw about sixty bushels of blue clay washed and dried out, which yielded the considerable sum of four hundred dollars of the precious metal: the gold was entirely pure and smooth, and mostly in grains. His curiosity led him to the spot from which was taken such valuable clay. He found the diggers in the bottom of a small rivulet, about four hundred yards from the machine, taking out the clay in a decomposed state and rubbly quality, which they carried to the mill for the surface, and sending it off to be washed. He stayed about three quarters of an hour at that point, and while there, saw twenty or thirty pieces of value dug out. The clay is carried one quart of the mud and gravel to be washed, which yielded twenty-four dollars. It had been but a few days that it was ascertained that the branch was so valuable. It is now known from experiment that the vein is from 18 to 24 inches in length; as also several others on the farm.—The proprietors had been engaged from the commencement of their mining, in operating on the highland, which is about five dollars to the hand per day on an average. But the face on which the gold is found, independent of the streams, is very extensive, which makes this as a decent mine, unprecedented in this or any other country for single proprietors. Much great credit for the enterprise and unconquerable perseverance with which they undertook and prosecuted the business. They were the first to make the discoveries, and prove to the world that their section of country was rich with gold.

The UNITED STATES ship VINCENNES, Captain WILLIAM B. FINCH, arrived at New York, on Tuesday, in thirty three days from ST. HELENA. The COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER gives the annexed particulars relating to her voyage:—"She has been absent three years and nine months, in which period she sailed nearly 70,000 miles. She visited the Marquesas, Social, and Sandwich Islands, and spent five months among those interesting groups, and thence proceeded to Canton and to Manilla, and touched at Java Head and the Cape of Good Hope. She left Canton on the 22d of January, and the Cape of Good Hope on the 19th April. Her officers and crew are all in good health.

From the Worcester Mass. Spy.

IMPOSITION BY PEDLARS.—A new swarming abroad with silver ware and jewellery finished to appear equal to the best kind and yet of so base a quality as to be of little value. Many are imposed upon with such articles, particularly spoons and spectacles, which are so much that they can be offered for a less price than bare unwrought silver of the same weight would cost if made pure. A pedlar sold a large quantity of such spoons in this place in short time, and both to traders and private families. But the fraud was soon detected, and the pedlar was glad to escape a prosecution by refunding the money and receiving his articles back again. This he was followed to do on satisfying those concerned, of his innocence, and that he bought the articles of the manufacturer supposing them to be good. They contained a third part or more of copper. The Jewellery carried by the pedlars is of the copper coated with a thin plate of gold, and is of no value. We understand that many country traders have been taken in with the spoons.

Latest from England.

The Morning Chronicle of the 27th holds the following language:—

"The reports regarding the King's health are very unfavorable. No reliance whatever is placed on the bulletins. First 'the King is better,' then 'the King continues much the same.' And to mend the matter, the Court Newsman tells us that 'during the day his Majesty appeared to be rather better.' We know that the state of his Majesty's health on Sunday was very different from what might have been inferred from the communications of the public."

The Morning Journal of the next day (the 28th) says—"That the king is in an extremely dangerous state it would be weakness and even puerility to conceal or deny. It is useless to conceal the matter. The Court Newsman tells us that 'during the day his Majesty appeared to be rather better.' We know that the state of his Majesty's health on Sunday was very different from what might have been inferred from the communications of the public."

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The Morning Journal of the next day (the 28th) says—"That the king is in an extremely dangerous state it would be weakness and even puerility to conceal or deny. It is useless to conceal the matter.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

COWPER.

PARODY
OF

"*The Minstrel Boy to the War has gone.*"

The Alderman to the feast has gone,
Near a loin of veal you'll find him;
A napkin clean he has girded on,
And a water stands before him.

"Loss of soup," cried the man of lard,
"Though all the guests despise thee,
One eye at least shall show regard,
One watt'ring mouth shall praise thee."

The platter gorged, but the business hole
Could not be filled by this dinner under;
He seized a roasted pig by the groin,
And he tore its limbs asunder,

And cried—"Delicious infant swine!
Thou'rt the meat we cannibals love;
I'll post thee down this throat of mine—
Thou'lt squeak no more for the dinner."

THE FAIR SEX.

When Eve brought woe to all mankind,
Her beauty was not spared;
But when she vow'd with love to bind,
She then pronounced it woe-man.
But now with help and with genius,
Their husbands they're learning,
The ladies are so full of wiles,
That people call them wo-man.

SWEARING QUIT.—Those who have never spoken in public, can scarcely judge of the mortification of an old lady who spoke out in church. A man fainted, in a meeting house, the throne who lived several miles from the church to remain during the interval between morning and evening service. On the occasion she had taken some milk in a pitcher for the refreshment of the inner man—during part of the warning, a dog, who had followed them into the pew, thrust his head into the pitcher. Whether his head was too large, or the pitcher too small, it is not our province to determine; having once got himself the pitcher, he still obstinately retained its position, and he was discovered backing out, with the pitcher stock fast upon his head and the milk streaming in every direction on his head and shoulders—"Get out you dog!" said the old lady. Frightened at the sound of her own voice—"O dear, I spoke out in meeting!" said she—"There! I spoke again—O dear me, I keep talking all the time."—*Bridgeton, N.J. Whig.*

A short time since a medical gentleman, residing in a neighbouring town, ordered a coat of a tailor, which was made and sent home—after being tried on, the tailor declared that it fitted admirably, but his customer differed so much from him in opinion, that he returned the coat and would not wear it. A few days after this occurrence, the tailor met the gentleman alluded to at a funeral, and addressed him with "Ah, doctor, you are a happy man." "Why so?" replied the other. "Why, because you never have any of your bad work returned on your hands," directing his customer's attention at the same time to the grave.

CHANCELLOR KENT.—On one occasion, before the Chancellor, in the case of an alleged fraud, the Counsel, in the course of the argument on the wrong side of the question, attempted to strengthen points, naturally weak, by supposing a case. "Suppose," said he, "your honor steals a horse, and"—"Stop, stop,' said the Chancellor, 'it's not a supposable case, sir.' 'Well then, your honor,' continued the Counsel, after recovering from a momentary confusion, 'suppose I stole horse.' 'Very like, sir; very like!' added the Chancellor.

FOR THE LOVERS OF THE ROMANTIC.

Miss Arabella Scinderilla Georgietta Guilelmina Clashmaclaver Petwest was the only daughter of fond and indulgent parents; she was in the early bloom and gay promise of sixteen. She was beautiful beyond the fairest of her sex—beyond all parallel of earthly affection. Her radiant eyes were like two rival suns in the arch of heaven's firmament; her forehead was smooth and fair as seven times polished alabaster; her maidenly cheeks were like two luscious peaches, glowing with a gentle red, inviting and yet shrinking from the kisses of the breeze; her lips were the exact copy and sweet semblance of two slices of ripe watermellon, so red and so inviting; her teeth were like those of mortal living; so fair, so white—they were evidently made to set off her heavenly countenance, rather than for the gross purposes of mastication; her neck was graceful as the swan's, and smooth and white, and clear as the fairest spermaceti candle. But were we to attempt to describe each of her indescribable perfections, we should never have done—suffice to say, in all personal loveliness she was perfection itself doubly perfected, and she used every way fitted to adorn so fair a person. Such was Miss Arabella Scinderilla Georgietta Guilelmina Clashmaclaver Petwest; and yet she was mortal—yes, she was mortal as the mortalest! How shall we relate the heart-rending tale—we won't try.

Could each bogshead of rum which a Christian sells, come back, and as he enters his closet, whisper in his ear, and tell him of the wives which it had made widows, and the children which it had made orphans, he would start back from the traffic as from the pit of perdition.

It is the testimony of Judges and Jurists throughout the land, that probably three fourths of the crimes prosecuted in our courts of Justice are connected with intemperance. Now is it right for Christians to furnish that which unfits the mind to be governed by law? which leads us to make a vast increase of crime, and thus endangers beyond almost every thing else our free institutions!

DR. EDWARDS.

A Swedish peasant spoke contemptuously of the king, saying—"I dont care a fig for Bernadotte." The peasant was arrested, and under an ancient law of the kingdom, condemned to death. The king immediately pardoned the peasant, and ordered the law to be repealed. "But," said the king to the judge, "I do not like to be insulted, and therefore I cannot let this man off without some punishment. I have, therefore, planned to go to his house and say to him in my name—"Since you don't care a fig for Bernadotte, Bernadotte don't care a fig for you."

HOW SCHOLARS ARE MADE.

Costly apparatus and splendid utensils, have no magical powers to make scholars. In all circumstances, as a man is, under God the maker of his own fortune, so is he the maker of his own mind. The Creator has so constituted the human intellect that it can grow only by its own action, and by its own action it will most certainly and necessarily grow. Every man must therefore in an important sense, educate himself. He book and teacher are but helps; the work is his. A man is not educated until he has the ability to summon, as an act of emergency, all his mental powers in vigorous exercise to any subject he proposed object.—It is not the man that has most read, or has read most, who can do this—but a one is in danger of being buried under, like a beast of burden, by an overloaded mass of undigested thoughts. Nor is it the man who can boast merely of native vigor and power, who can boast merely of native vigor and capacity; the greatest of all the warriors that went to the siege of Troy, had not the pre-eminence because nature had given him strength, power because nature had given him strength, power because he had learned how, but because he had learned how, but because he had learned how to exercise his powers. Many of the most learned men have been self taught men.

The following singular entertainment is said to have been given to the French King, Charles XI., after hunting in the neighbourhood of Carcasonne:—After the stag had been taken, a gentleman of the neighbourhood invited the King to to a dinner which he had provided for the occasion. At the conclusion of the banquet, the ceiling of the hall suddenly opened, a thick cloud descended, and burst over their heads like a storm of thunder, pouring forth a shower of sugar-plums instead of hail, and was succeeded by a gentle rain of *rose water*.

AN AFRICAN NOBLEMAN.—In the little Bassa country near Liberia, there is a Spanish slave trader, who styles himself *Don Magil*, Lord of the Sun, Moon, and Stars, and Ten Thousand Dollars. He lives in a princely style, and it is more than suspected that he is concerned in piracy. He recently ordered one of his slaves to be bound to a post in a watch-house, and the house to be set on fire. About the same time another was lashed to a cannon, which was loaded and fired. This is but a single example of the cruelties which are practised in Africa.

THE COMPLIMENT.—A lady who had an excellent voice, and great taste in singing, on being one day entreated to oblige the company with a proof of her ability, declared that "she could not sing; she could not positively." That we are all very well aware of, said Miss Edgeworth, who was present. "Nor can I know, my dear madam, you do not sing POSITIVELY, *but* NEGATIVELY.

A LEARNED PHYSICIAN.—At the Tower Hamlets Court of Requests, last week, Arthur Sopwith called for a verdict of £1 19s. 10d. against Henery Gardiner, for attendance on Gardiner's leg. He demurred to the charge, inasmuch as Dr. Sopwith had not effected a cure, but, on the contrary, had left the leg worse than he found it. The Doctor was asked for his account, and produced the following document:—

"*June the* 1 1825."

"Mr. Hennery Gardner depted to Arthur Sopwith for curing his leag That Doctor Scott could not cuer and by per Greeament Between ourselves i was to have five pounds but when *he clearly cured* Me to wrong one of my monneys—Befoer we a greed for the sartain He the said above paid me a Sopwith one shilling per dressing witch now I charge saim for fortey days witch I charge £1 19s. 10."

Mr. Sopwith said of opinion that the leg was not *nearly cured* when Gardiner left the Doctor, and dismissed Dr. Sopwith's action accordingly.

"Lord ——— is regularly done up—how very extraordinary" observed some club-lounger to Brummell. Extraordinary! not at all," he says told him he would trim himself if he went on dribbling away his fortune in gaying his debts!"—*Court Journal.*

Medical Specific for Consumption.

EXPERIENCE has proved that this fatal disease can be cured by using the PECTORAL, and unfailing it in various forms, with proper diet and auxiliaries. Several hundred persons have been cured, or relieved by it from Boston to New Orleans within two or three years. The Proprietor, Professor RAFINESQUE, Palmist, &c. has lately published the *Art to Cure the Consumption*, price $1. He practices exclusively in diseases of the lungs. Ample written consultations furnished for $10 in different cases.

The PECTORAL is sold in Philadelphia by F. Brown, Douglass & Abbott, Garrigues, Klett, Reakirt, Reynolds, Scattergood, Sheppard, Williamson, Yarnall, and many other Druggists. A pamphlet is given gratis to applicants. june 5—tf

DAIRY FARM.

FOR SALE, a first rate Dairy Farm, containing 135 acres, situate in the County of Philadelphia, about 11 miles from the city. It is well watered, has a good orchard, a large proportion of natural meadow and timber, and is in a high state of cultivation. The improvements are of the first class for convenience and durability. To a prudent farmer an opportunity is offered which rarely occurs. The Farm will be sold at the low price of $65 per acre. For particulars inquire of Mr. JOHN STARR, at the Black Bear Tavern, No. 375 Market street.
june 5—tf

SHOE MANUFACTORY.

N. KIMBALL, No. 80 North Third street, third door above Cherry street, Manufacturer of Ladies, Misses, and children's fashionable and common boots and shoes for city and country wear, to order or measure.

Also on hand, a general assortment of mis and boys' fine and common boots and shoes, gum-elastic overshoes, palm hats, trunks, shoe blacking, varnish, &c. Wholesale and Retail, low for cash. june 3—3m

CHEAP HAT & CAP STORE,
NO. 562 NORTH SECOND STREET.

BROWN & SEDDON, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have just keeping a large and general assortment of Gentlemen's, Youth's, and Children's superior ELASTIC WATER-PROOF HATS.

Also, Fur, Seal and Cloth CAPS, at the above Store, as well as at their extensive Fashionable Hat Manufactory, No. 562 NORTH SECOND STREET.

Bespoke Hats made to any shape, on reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice, equal in quality and durability to any in the Union.

N. B. Several hundreds of second hand Hats; Wool, Sea-grass, Tarpaulin, and Oil Cloth covered Hats, wholesale and retail. june 3—3m

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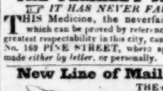
IF IT HAS NEVER FAILED

THIS Medicine, the neverfailing powers of which can be proved by referrences to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city, can always be had at No. 169 PINE STREET, where application can be made *either by letter*, or personally. nov. 7—ly

New Line of Mail Stages.



THE subscribers having established a new line of Mail Stages Between Trenton, three times a week, and having provided themselves with good and comfortable coaches, gentle horses and accommodating drivers, solicit a share of public patronage. The stage leaves Trenton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at six o'clock, A. M. arrive at Belvidere, at 6, P. M. the same days. Leaves Belvidere at half past 7, A. M. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives at Trenton by 6, P. M.

This line passes through the pleasant Villages of Pennington, Brodsville, Rocktown, Bridgeton, Farmington, Mount Carmel, Sidney, Clinton, Clarkesville, New Hampton, Washington and Oxford Furnace. It intersects the Easton and New York Mail at Washington, N. J. so that passengers from Easton, can arrive at Trenton the same day, and those from New York, at Belvidere by the same evening. Passengers from Philadelphia and Trenton by this route can arrive on the evenings of the above days at Schooley's Mountain. It also intersects the stage from Easton to Newton, at Belvidere.

By this line passengers will arrive in Easton on the evenings of the same days, where it intersects the several regular lines of stages to every section of the United States. Persons travelling from Philadelphia, Trenton, &c. to Mauch Chunk, or the Valley of the Lehigh and fine scenery will find that this line possesses a decided advantage over any other route in the country.—The Water Gap is but a few miles up the Delaware above Belvidere, where extra conveyances can always be had and likewise at the landing places on the route. Fare through $6 75.

From Trenton to Flemington,	$1 00
Do. Clinton,	1 50
Do. New Hampton,	2 00
Do. Washington,	2 25
From Belvidere to Washington,	50
Do. New Hampton,	75
Do. Clinton,	1 50
Do. Flemington,	75

For seats apply at COOMB'S Hotel, Market street, WILDS, Arcade street, Trenton, and at J. NORTON'S, Front street, Belvidere.

P. S. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

J. W. & W. S. DYSINGER.

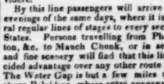
REMOVAL.

GEORGE VOGEL, proprietor of the SORREL HORSE TAVERN, No. 29 North Second street, begs leave to tender his thanks to his friends and the public for past favors, and informs them that he will, in consequence of rebuilding, occupy house No. 31 North Second street, opposite the old stand, for a few months. And he also informs his friends and customers, that he intends to occupy the new house as soon as finished.

N. B. The Stables are now and will continue to be kept in good order. Entrance to Stables from Cherry Lane, between Front and Second streets, in Arch, and also from Second and Front streets, in Coomb's Alley. Every attention will be paid by stopping at No. 29. april 17—tf

Coal Grates and Fenders.

JAMES M. JACKSON.



HAS removed his Coal Grate and Fender Manufactory, to No. 40 Cherry street, to No. 122 North Fifth street, west side, the eighth door above Race street, where he hopes to merit the patronage of his friends and the public.

J. M. J. has also on hand, for sale, superior Black Varnish, Black Lead, and Rotten Stone, for cleaning and varnishing grates and stoves. 5mo. 5—6m

Imperial Fine Wrapping Paper.

A QUANTITY for sale at this Office.
may 1—tf

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife ELIZA, has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, I henceforth forbid any person harboring or trusting her on my account; for I will pay no debts of her contracting.
JOSEPH KULP.
may 29—3t*

MERCANTILE ACADEMY.

A NEW SYSTEM OF WRITING, taught by R. MEGONEGAL, No. 206 Race Street, which is sanctioned by professors, and gentlemen of the first taste.

The attention of the public is respectfully solicited to the important advantages to be derived from a knowledge of this superior system. By this mode, pupils are taught to sit with ease and elegance, and acquire in a short period a neat, correct and rapid hand, so important to all, a beautiful running and leger hand writing, to write perfectly straight without lines, and with greater freedom than any system ever taught, and *clearly cured* left Mr. to write one of my monneys—Befoer we a gread for the sartain He the said above paid me a Sopwith one shilling per dressing witch now I charge saim for fortey days witch I charge £1 19s. 10."

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J. W. & W. S. DYSINGER.

WILLIAM HUGHES,
UNDERTAKER,
NO. 139 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Between RACE AND VINE STREETS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps always on hand a general assortment of Coffins of all sizes and patterns, plain and ornamented.

Also, stuff of every description ready prepared, which at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of Funerals attended to, furnishing hearse, carriages, six boxes, &c. on the lowest terms.

Attendance at all hours. jan. 16—1y

STOCKLEY & SIRCH,
TAILORS,

HAVE removed from 163 to 136 Chesnut street, the second door above the U. S. Bank, and opposite their former stand. They make use of the present opportunity to tender their grateful acknowledgements to their friends and customers for past favours, and respectfully solicit them in future.

They have on hand extra super blue, black, and fancy cloths and cassimeres with an extensive assortment of fancy and plain silks, Marseilles, Valencia and toilinets vests, which will be made to order, in the best manner. Also, constantly on hand and in great variety, fancy silk pocket hdkfs. and cravats, stocks, ruffles, gloves, suspenders, &c. may 1—tf

Auction & Commission Store,
NO. 433 MARKET STREET.

JOSEPH GATCHEL, Jr. having received a Commission from his Excellency the Governor, as auctioneer for the city and county of Philadelphia, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has [for the present] opened his store at No. 433 Market street, for the sale of Real Estate, Shipping, Household Furniture, &c.

Regular public sales of Furniture will be held at the store, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 1 o'clock

Furniture will be received for public sale any day during the week. may 29—4t

GERMANTOWN TELEGRAPH

THIS paper, the only one published in the County of Philadelphia, is issued every Wednesday, at $2 per annum, if received by mail, or $2 75, delivered by a carrier. The subscription list of the Telegraph, is both numerous and respectable; and it would be a beneficial advertising medium for Merchants and others, residing in the city and county. Its circulation is open, unfettered, and independent. Address, P. R. FRLAS, Editor.

Germantown, May 24, 1830. may 29—3t

CEDAR TUBS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to manufacture Cedar Tubs and Buckets of all kinds, Cedar Pails, Hutter tubs, with brass and iron hoops, Sugar tubs, tubs for manufacturers, &c. Shippers of Butter, Merchants, and others, will find it their interest to call and purchase the above articles, as they are extensively manufactured by the Subscriber, and will sell them wholesale and retail, as low as can be got in the city. The workmanship is warranted. All orders will be punctually attended to. The Subscriber has also a general assortment of Wooden Ware, of all kinds, such as Painted Curled Maple Tubs, Pails, &c.

GIDEON COX, Agent,
No. 337 Market Street, N. W. corner of Ninth street, Philadelphia.

An Apprentice wanted to the Coopering Business. may 15—1tt

HATTERS' FURS AND TRIMMINGS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by the subscriber at No. 81 Chesnut street, between Second and Third streets, to wit:

Rocky Mountain Beaver,	Drab and Black Banding,
Canada Muskrat Skins,	Do. do. Binding,
Russia Hare do.	Skirrets and Roans, assorted colours,
Muskrat Fur,	Linings, Brodes & Looping,
Raw coney Fur,	Tips, plain and embroid.
Carroted do. do.	Figured Satin, for Tips,
Otter and Seal Fur,	Pelongs, Velvets, Buckles
Spanish and Saxony Hat,	& Reivets.

All will be sold at the very lowest market prices.

Also, a general assortment of men's fine and coarse hats. RICHARD TRYOR, Jr.
may 1—3m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber presents his acknowledgements to his customers and the public for the liberal encouragement he has received, and respectfully solicits its continuance. His stock at present consists of a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, principally of his own manufacture, and will be sold by him on reasonable terms. Among which are gentlemens fine coopers sealed boots for $2 50; ladies' everlasting slippers, for 87½, to $1 25, with a good assortment of children, Misses and boys' boots and shoes.

Shoes of any description, made to measure, and warranted good. SAMUEL D. BREED,
april 3—tf No. 4 North Sixth street.

DAWSON'S
ALE AND PORTER.

JOHN C. RUHLMAN, 18 FRANKLIN PLACE, informs his friends and the public that he continues to receive Bottle Dawson's Ale of the first choice assortment of Cider, for home consumption and exportation. may 8—tf

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY.

SOUTH West corner of Eighth and Market Streets, Philadelphia. The subscriber informs his friends and the public that he continues to instruct in all the branches of an English education. Thankful to those who have favoured him with their patronage, and humbly asks a continuance of the same.

Satisfactory references will be give to those who may desire it.

Private lessons will be given in Writing and English Grammar. Young ladies wishing to acquire a knowledge of Grammar, may attend in the afternoon of each day, at any hours which may be most convenient.
mar. 27—3m J. H. CHAUNCEY.

CARPENTER'S
SARATOGA POWDERS,

For making Congress Spring or Saratoga Waters' equal to that fresh from the Springs.

THESE Powders are superior to the Seidlitz, being equally aperient, and at the same time possessing valuable tonic and chalybeate properties, and most consequently better adapted to weak and debilitated constitutions than any cathartic in use. The great principle of medicine ever introduced to public attention which has received in so short a period of time so high a degree of popularity, and which has been attended with so general and almost universal satisfaction is so extensive a range of circulation. It is now scarcely necessary to remarks since their first introduction in this city, in which time they have been sent to every city and village of the principal inland towns of the United States, and have given in all cases the most decided and unequivocal satisfaction, and produced the most salutary and beneficial effects; and have elicited from the faculty, and many of the most respectable individuals in various places, voluntary acknowledgements of satisfaction, and decided expressions of high commendation upon their character and salubrious properties.

There is scarcely an individual in the United States who is not acquainted either by experience or report with the extraordinary effects of the Congress Spring at Saratoga. From thirty to fifty thousand persons annually visit those Springs, many from the remotest sections of the United States, and some from the West Indies and other foreign places. They have been found extremely useful in most complaints of the stomach, particularly in those cases where other aperient medicines cannot be retained. They act as an aperient or alterative, and at the same time give tone and strength to the stomach and increase the digestive powers.

They are particularly valuable in dyspepsia and bilious diseases, and are conducive to health by acting as a tonic and imparting health to the constitution.

The water made with these powders possesses the same medicinal qualities, is as effectual in its operation and precise in taste, as that taken immediately from the springs. These powders are therefore recommended as a valuable remedy in all cases where the Saratoga Waters are prescribed. Manufactured and for sale by GEO. W. CARPENTER,
At his Chemical Warehouse, No. 261 Market street, Philadelphia. jan. 18—6m

WILLIAM M. EVA
(PATENT)
UNALTERABLE
CHECK
NOTES, DR
BILLS OF EXCHANG

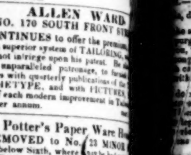
Manufactured No. 2 Decatur
Philadelphia.

march 13—3m

ALLEN WARD
NO. 170 SOUTH FRONT STR

CONTINUES to offer the persons a superior system of TABLE Mould must not infringe upon his patent. He has also published pictorially, to furnish Tailors with quotient and publishing of the ARCHETYPE, and with FICTITIOUS &c. of each modern improvement to Tab $10 per annum.

Potter's Paper Ware R
REMOVED to No. 23 MINOR PAPER manufactured to order, at the lowest mill prices, on a liberal credit, or cash.



SAMUEL COBB,
UNDERTAKER
At No. 48 South Fifth
Between Walnut and Prune,
PHILADELPHIA.
AND AT 80 NORTH FIFTH STREET
Fourth door below Coates
PHILADELPHIA.

SAMUEL COBB respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to manufacture Coffins of all kinds, at the above places, where every attention will be paid to business, and he can be provided at a short notice and the utmost punctuality, on as reasonable terms as possible.

THE HEARSE, MOURNING COACHES, &c. of a superior quality, together with every other requisite, on the lowest terms.

Persons residing frequently unpleasant lodgings, disinterment, &c. would be saved much trouble, by investing a procurative, which can be made at the above establishment. No. 48 South Fifth Street.

N. B. Attendance will be given at all hours.

CARPET MANUFACT
GEORGE MILNER, No. 42 East between Front and Second streets. He continues to manufacture Carpets in the most fashionable and approved manner, and has on hand a quantity of domestic carpeting of superior quality, which he sells low for cash.

N. B. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for carpets, at the highest market price. may 8—tf

WOOD TURNI
JOHN FULTON, No. 3 BAN South side of the Pennsylvania Bank, the Merchants's Coffee House, opposite Cabinet Makers, Carpenters, and the public that having erected a steam power in connection with his former business, and enlarged his establishment, he is enabled to execute the largest way at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. He solicits a share of the public patronage, and assures to his friends and customers the most prompt attention and satisfaction. Constantly on hand a general assortment of Bed Posts.

R. S. RISLEY & CO.
HAVE at their Store, No. 8 THIRD STREET, several Cherry streets, a handsome assortment of GLASS KNOBS AND FURNITURE KNOBS, &c. of every description, having erected a GLASS FACTORY immediately in the rear of their store, they are now prepared to execute every description of glass cut to order, or sold on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine their assortment. may 4—eotf

DR. A. G. HULLS
PATENT HINGE T
For the relief and cure of Hernia.

DR. A. G. HULL respectfully informs the public that he has invented a new and effectual remedy for the cure of Hernia, or rupture, and which he has denominated the PATENT HINGE TRUSS, adapted to the different varieties of this disease, and which, for simplicity, firmness and efficacy, may be obtained at the office, No. 21 South Fifth street, where professional gentlemen may see a model of the instrument, and be satisfied in all its regard to *all* the means auxiliary to the cure, which cures are promoted, or rendered abortive, by which the instrument is used. Additional improvements will be made.

The universal and public approbation with which this instrument has been received, as well in the city as in the country, from those who have used it, and from persons, have experienced its superiority over all other Trusses in confining the Rupture, by its close application to the part in the same time, producing neither pain or inconvenience. Those afflicted, will at once see the great utility of such a Truss, and to those who have used it, it is to all cases of radical cures performed by Doctor Heinstreiman, he has used this Truss as an auxiliary in confining properly the parts which were the seat of the disease, and in which it may safely be assured that all other Trusses have been found deficient, in some respect.

To make a regular publication has been considered unnecessary, of the many certificates of